# THE PHILANTHROPIST, PUBLISHED BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE OHIO STATE ANTI-SLAYERY SOCIETY. the sword of the former w the sword of the former w

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

CAMPEL A. ALLEY, Printer.

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For the Philanthropis

### TO THOMAS CORWIN,

Governor of the State of Ohio

Sir.—I am induced to address this letter to you through the public prints, for several reasons; and not the least is, that the address will. I hope, cause it to be read by many who other wise might overlook it. Having had the pleasure of meeting with you at Lebanou a short time aince, you, I believe, in common with our fellowing the state of the public of the publ

But let this pass. Court-houses and ever-clusteing may be closed against the discussion or the sixed question, by those with a discussion or the sixed question, by those with a discussion of the sixed question of the six

fully carried into effect.

The opinion lately expressed by the Supreme Court in Warren co., is understood be, that it the owner of a slave in another state should bring or send such allave into this state, the slave by such act would instantly become free. This opinion which is but the simple expression of the clearest principles of our law, has been the cause of much another control of the clear of the control of the control of the clear of the control of the clear of the control of th

What then is the condition of slavery in our country and more especially as it respects the tas hastily look over the subject. Negro alarery lad footbold in all the states prior to the Revolution. That Revolution was predicated upon a dormant, if not a new principle in human government; it assumed for its basis universal freedom, and equality of rights as belonging to all men, and dat the people have at all tunes thereight to siler or abolish the government, published by dominant of the state o

the sword of the former would have fallen from his pablied hand, the latter would have returned with regret and shame to his own country, we should have become the sooff and scorn of the civilized world, and been deemed fit subjects ourselves for slaves. This Declaration then is not only a law in itself, but is the fundamental principle of civil and religious liberty, forming the basis whereon these United States, their constitutions and laws are rerected.

g About two years after this Declaration was upblished to the world, the articles of confederation between the several states, which had been agreed to November 15, 1777, were solemnly ratified and confirmed by all the states; and not a word, no, not a whisper is contained in those articles as to the existence or the right of helding slaves io any of the states. Every state well knew histany such recognition would at some have checked the spirit of the revolutional states of the states. Every state well knew histany such recognition would recognite shave men up the nonducted our public affairs were engaged in an honest endeavoir to secure liberty to every human being within the United States: they well knew that the principles of the Revolution proclaimed liberty to the capitie slave, and that a single hint to the content would have been a withering blast to all their excession.

lineir exercionis.

It was not until the 13th of July, 1787, mat than eleven years after the Declaration of that than eleven years after the Declaration of the 18th of 18th o

bound to see faithfully executed.

The next inquiry is, was the Convention which formed the constitution of the Unites States competent (alone) to change the provision of the convention of the Unites States considered the Convention of the Conven

they declared their object to be to give to the Ordinages fait effect.

The next public expression we find on this satisfies, is in the act of Congress approved Feb. uary 12, 1702. This act is a palpable entrougher than the entropy of the entrougher of the satisfies of the sati

for a moment.

The set of Congress next to be noticed in the
set of April, 1802, to enable the people of the
Eastern division of the territory North-West of
the river Olio, to form a constitution and state
government, &c. This set of Congress and the
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le the Ordinance of the 18th of July, 1787, be seen the original states and the people and states of the tention Aborth-West of the river Ohio. Here that Aborth-West of the river Ohio. Here that Aborth-West of the river Ohio. Here that Aborth-West of the river that the tention of the existing one of the theorem the the tention of the existing of the one of the state of the tention of the existing of the one of the state of the tention of the tention of the state of the tention of t

The convention which formed the constitution of Ohio had not the power to admit slavery here, and if they had lone so, an independent up right court was the way to the slave force they are the slave force they are the slave force they are the are they are

in any of the new states.

In what condition then do we find on selves; are we free from the influences, the power or even the presence of shavery! Would it were so, but it is not. The power of Corg gress has been extred to guard us from the it troduction of negro shavery, our own constitution emanating from and growing out of the proceedings of Congress; confirming and rat fying such proceedings, and renewing in the most solemn manner the prolibitions against it introduction: but all in vain. Negro slavery, have no doubt, is to be found in Olito, and that continually. We larve men amongst us whose part willing to trample our constitution and law under their feet, in comby to the slavelinder, but claiming for him the right to bring his alaves into our state, as a traveller or otherwise, and task then, away at his pleasure; and the slaveloided himself claims the same right, so long as he

does not intend to become a citizen.

Thus we out have and constitution daily violited, and set at defiance by the slave power,
while a voice from the constitution lesself is any
ing is elaim to diviolability, and crying in the
beat of the constitution lesself is any
ing is elaim to diviolability, and crying in the
be faithfully executed. It is believed that no
grossive disregard of duly and violation of those
lauxe can be inagined, than, the neglect to bring
them into operation for the protection and scartity of human freedom. This is a national
sin of which we are all guilty. The advocates of this state-destroying comity striving
to find shelter under some legal or constitutional
provision, claim they have found it in that
clause of the constitution of the United States,
the chained of the constitution of the United States,
the cuttient of the clause of each state shall
be entitled to all the privilence of each state shall
be entitled to all the privilence in directly the
cuttients of the clause of the constitution of the United States,
the cuttient of the clause in directly the
entitled to all the privilence is directly the
cuttients in the several states." The obvious
meaning and intent of this clause is directly the
entitled to all the privilence is directly the
state when in Olito, the same privileges and immunities we enjoy, and nonic other; and these
are natural or personal privileges, not political
ones; they are the privileges of our own laws,
to those of foreign laws. We do not hold slaves
to the order of the control of the contest of the privilence of our own laws,
to those of foreign laws in the same privileges and immunities we enjoy, and nonic other; and these
are natural or personal privileges, not political
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son, or one recleaning a filty.

But amiskal the winding of reproach as oblogy to which the colored rac has been subjected noor state, the legislation of reproach as the state of the reclean to the reclean the

The disregard, II not open violation of laws, by the slaveholders, in bringing their slave into our state, is productive of much mischie and creates more heart burnings and disquiamongst our citizens, than any other violatio of the laws known amongst us. Ought we no then to be protected from this alarming evil, b

the constant vigilance of every man in office! I it too also of sufficient importance to induce to the Executive by proclamation to declare what the law is, and require all our people to carry the same into effect! Ought not those to be honored who are laboring to secure liberty to creery person upon whom the laws confer is, instead of being exposed to constant attempts to disgrace and villity them for so doing, by such opprovious explicit as a "sego threet," &c., a policy which has public press, if not the applicy which has been basely descends. But we go for the law, then to basely descends. But we go for the law, then the public with the public produced by the law, they are concerned; as come whit may, the lower or represent our purpose is someward, and we call on the chief Executive of the State to aid us in the scheduler.

and us in the second of the suffering feed of the suffering feed of the sondition, let for the suffering feed of the sondition, let for the suffering out of such fine and govern us. The shruld alove it spresented in Congress, the cery ranks while has its representation there, is made merchanteze here. It in to most about, that the wit persons who have more than wearty-five resonantiatives in the Congress of the nation, should be articles of trade and merchantaze between several states? Alast for the digitiy of wagress, if they have not the lowest to preve this trade!

power to preven the trade!

To talk of sea ulty and peace in Ohio while
our laws are tranged under foot by the slavehunter, is win and idle. Even the starte Trangis carried on through our state with enfire impunity: cofflee's felicined slaves have been landed on our wharf, while numbers are almost daiby within our exclasive jurisdiction on boad
ateam-bdate, on their way to Southern markets;
and yet we talk about our lave of justice and libeerty and our opposition to slavery, while we permit this accursed trade in slaver to be carried on
through our very midst. And should any of our
clusters inform floor slaves that by our laws
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tion of the laws?

I take the liberty sir, to suggest to you the propriety, if not the necessary, of obtaining ful and oerreet information on this subject, gring to the General Assembly such information, and recommending to their consideration such measures as will in future prevent the slave trade being carried on through our state. The power of the legislature on this subject, I conclude, cannot be questioned. Nothing short of this will preserve the public quiet, and prevent those scenes of violence which occur but too often.

of violence which occur but too olden.

Another consideration I beg [eave also to mention: ought out persons who own always in another state, by prohibited from holding office in this state! Sail persons are bother to the monthly office of the state? Sail persons are bother to the monthly office of the state? Sail persons are bother to the monthly office of the state? Sail persons are bother to constitution-while days are violating its very life and essence, in sight probably of the very sord where they toke such oath. Is not the legislative power competent to prevent this evil, and cause our government to be administered in good fisht, and thus to define our position, by which peace and good will can be restored between us and our sister shareholding states? If their elization will not passe over to also our hurst, I trust and bope liftantone of our citaters will pass over to them our and bope liftantone of our citaters will pass over to them to their hort. If we pass over to them to the control of the light of the state of the latest our hurst, I trust and bope liftantone of our citaters will pass over to them to the light of the latest our hurst, I trust and bope liftantone of our citaters will pass over to them to the latest our hurst, I we pass out the latest our latest the latest our hurst, I we pass out the latest our hurst, I we have a supplied to the latest out the latest our hurst. I we have a supplied to the latest out the lat

I am sir, with much respect,
Your obcdient servant,
Thomas Morris.
Cincipagi, July 12, 1841.

P. S. Sineg he foregoing was in type, I have seen in the Gazette an article in which much labor is hestowed to prove that the Ordinance of '87 was altered or overruled by the Constitution of the United States. I think the reasoning inconclusive, and the facts not fairly stated. I will notice them in future.

Dr. Balley:—In your last paper you mention an anti-slavery Convention will probably be holden in Dayton, and ask if myself and others will attend. So far as I am concerned, a nuswer, yes. What little I cau do, will cheerfully he done.

Thomas Morrie.

> A SIGNIFICANT DEBATE-Old School General Assembly.

The committee on the Anna Report of the Ballanheyles. The committee on the Anna Report of the Board of Missions under report which contained the following the reis much of init feld ready for the reaper;

Mr. Steel (of Ohio) moved to strike out this recolution. He was opposed to this recolution and arose to offer his objections. He had a num ber of objections but would confine himself to some of the most promisent ones. What was proposed in this resolution was directly in opposition to the action of the Assembly it and Philadelphia as early as the year 17—had this subject before them; and the Assembly in the year Holling and who will be the head of the high the propositions condemning slavery as a sin. He might read from the inninges of these everal meeting and show that the opinion thus expressed of the duty of the church in regard to slavery was directly contrary to what was proposed in this sanctioned by the church. But he would out read from the minutes of the Assembly of 181 (here Mr. S. read isom the direct) of 181 (here Mr. S. read isom the direct).

Mr. Brown (of Va.) rose to a point of order this whole subject he supposed had been it definitely postponed, and how could it not come up without first reconsidering that motio for postponement?

Moderator. The subject of slavery as presented in the memorials laid before the house by the committee on bills and overtures was indefinitely postponed, but the question before the house now is not the subject of slavery, but a motion to strike out this resolution—the broth-

Mr. McPhail (of Va.) objected to the reading of these resolutions of former Assemblies. It was foreign to the subject and was going into the prins of the subject and was going into the

Mr. Sloss, (of Ala.) Let the brother blow of his steam.

bis steam.
Dr. Herron (of Pa.) from his seat. A very u

Mod. It is hoped that the brethren will keep order and not interrupt a member while on the floor. It is perfectly in order to read any former action of the Assembly on this subject to show that it is at variance with wbat is proposed in this resolution. Mr. Steel is in order and will

Ms. Bland (of Tenn.) hoped the brother would be permitted to proceed without interruption. He was anxious to hear his views on the testifient. He knot confidence in the motives of the brother, although he differed from him in opinion. He thought the britten ought to understand pach other on this subject—and he had been supported by the country of the brother out the discussed without excitement.

Mr. Steel, thanked the brother for his courtesy, and concluded his reading from the Digest. Then proceeded at some length in his remarks in opposition to the resolution; but concluded by asying: That this resolution would close the mouths of many of our conscientious missionaries. They could not go to this field and preach the whole of the gospel. They could not even preach in accordance with the sentiments of former Assemblies on this subject. And he was entirely opposed to any attempt to prohibit (tutter Assemblies from expressing an opinion on this subject, for who could tell what the Gen. Assembly at some future time might think proper to do in this matter?

the committes). Was surprised that there shoul be any opposition to this resolution. He supposed when preparing it that it was just white would be graitfying to the most decided aboit tonist. It was not introduced to agistute the question of slavery, but to call the attention on the Assembly and of the Board of Missions is some plan to open more effectually the way for our population. He supposed this was what the northern brethern wished, and it was what the interprise had not agreed the was what the property of the state of the

Dr. Herron, regretted exceedingly the introduction of this resolution. It could result in no
good, but would consume the time of the house,
and perlaps give rise to an unpleasant discussion. He had toped that this agitating question
had been finally disposed of. He had voted to
postpone the subject indefinitely because he
thought it was the affest and best disposition
that could be made of it. He was opposed to
this resolution and could not vote for it. He
was not an abolitionist, but he as subwas regreded as the home and marrow of preshyterianism had recently passed unanimously
the resolution of the Assembly of 1818, and if
such a pledge was given by this assembly the
Board of Mission need not send their agents
into our bounds to solicit funds. The churches
of the north would not contribute upon such
conditions. He thought the brethren from the
southwoight to be startified with the ground the
Assembly had Jaken upon this subject without
the Assembly had Jaken upon this subject without
asking for any thing now—ask leave to withdraw
the resolution. He had been instructed by the
resolution. He had been instructed by the
resolution. He had been instructed by the
resolution.

committee, in case[there should be opposition, to withdraw this resolution.

Mr. Clark (of Ohio) moved that the request of the committee be granted, he bad opposed this resolution in the committee:—(aud some

in the minutes.)

Mod. The committee ask leave to withdraw that resolution—the motion now is that leave be granted, and that no notice of it be taken on the state of the stat

Mr. Steel wished to know if the moderator ad not decided that any minute that stated a tet in the proceedings could not be stricken out

Mod. He had so decided, but this had not et been put npon record, and it was the privige of the bouse to say wbat should be pnt

Mr. Steel did not anderstand the mover to add that 'no notice of this subject be taken in the minutes." He hoped it would be put upon record. He would like to know if the clerk had not already in part made a record of the subject. Clerk. He had, (and he read the minute as faras written.)

Mod. the brother who made the motion will blease write it that there may be no misapperhension; as he is best able to say what was polluded in his motion.

Mr. Harrison (of va.) was very much surpried that this subject had in any way been brought p. He had just come into the house, and had ot heard the commencement of the discussion at the honed whoever had introduced it would

have leave to withdraw it. Nothing good coulcresult from it. It might excite unpleasant feelings, and tend to divide brethren, when they ought to be united. Every both the opinions on this subject,—and the position which he occupied. He was been considered to the opinions of the opinio

Mr. Slose (of Ala) could not permit this subject to pass without some remarks. He suppose he might be permitted to blow off his own steam He was very sorry to hear the brother whi had just set down, express a wish that this subject night be withdrawn. He hoped it would be the property of the property

with auen entecession.

Mr. McPhail (of Va.) was opposed to this Mr. McPhail (of Va.) was opposed to this casolution being withdrawn. It was the only litting that could open the door to preach the litting that could open the door to preach the properties of the pr

Mod. The question is once giving leave to withdraw the resolution, and not on the merits of

the question of slavery.

Mr. Smythe (of S. C.) hoped the resolution would not be withdrawn.—The Gen: Assembly had been supercied in his region of being favore ble to abolition, and the New School had endeavored to increase the impression. They had done a great deal towards creating a false impression under the substitution of the substitution

The motion being put, leave was granted to withdraw the resolution. This is merely at outline of the remarks on the question, as the lebate was continued nearly two hours, but was conducted in the most kind and fraternalistic.

For the Philanthropis

Da. Balky:—It has been said repestedly and urged as an objection against the abolition ists and their measures, that their appeals is behalf of the slave are founded in a specious sentimental philanthrophy, that has no foundation for its sympathy, in other words that the actual condition of the slaves in the south he is worse than that of the laboring class in the north Hence, the phrase white slaves of the north Ker. I have just been conversing with an of the slave in the south he words are the conversing with an of the converse of the north Ker. I have just been conversing with an of the converse of the north Ker. I have just been conversing with an of the converse of the north Ker. I have just been conversing with an of the converse of the converse of the north Ker. I have just been conversing with an of the converse of the convers

ught to hear and know all the particulars of the ractical operation of the "patriarchal institu-

nees, and the vy
nds.

I am with respect yours,
and the friend of man.
ELI NICHOLS.
For the Philenthropist.
Mr. GLEAD, Marion co., March 13, '41.
Ma. EDYDE.—I have been instructed to fortard for publication in the Philanthropist, the
allowing doings of our Anti-Slavery Society.
ILENAY SINEDS.

ward to pholestion in the Slavery Society, Glolowing doigs of our Anti-Slavery Society, Marion e.g., Dec. 19, 1840.

At a meeting of the Gliesal Township Anti-Slavery Society, (Marion e.g., Dec. 19, 1840.

Resolved, That we, as friends to the cause of human rights, will patronise any housest merchant of the town of Mt. Gliesd, who will turnish for self-free labug goods, and we hereby instruct our Executive Committee to encourage acuse as measure.

At a meeting of the society, held Feb. 3841, the Ex. Committee reported that they had consuled James B. to the furnishing for sale free the society resolved that they had consuled James B. to the furnishing for sale free the society and that said Shaw stated the would patronise him.

Whereupon, the society resolved that they would patronize his free labor goods in preference to buying alave labor products. Resolved, Tint we invite all anti-clavery lectures to lecture in Mt. Glead and its vicinity, as often as practicable of the preference of the preference of the products.

### THE ANGLO-SAXON PUT TO SHAME.

DR. BAILEY:—If you think the following orth a place in the Philanthropist, please give

DR. BALLEY:—If you think the following worth a place in the Philanthropius, please give Lee insertion.

In the late American war with Great Britain, it the battle of Brownstown, in the year 1812, then the American soldiers were defeated and ying in every direction from a sawage for, cut-gay from the property of the p

well, but friend, what if the free blacks are in the bad a condition, then what!" "O, dim all any more about the slaves, that's all."

Every tarefler from the South, every school, eacher who goes there from the North, who become contaminated by the system disa additional proof to the already accumulated with additional proof to the already accumulated with the second proof to the second proo

Letter to the President of the Chief States.

Six.—The Olio State Anti-Slavery Society beld its sixth anniversary at Mt. Pleasant, of the third dorf fourth of June last. Among the price of the Chief States.

Six.—The Olio State Anti-Slavery Society beld its sixth anniversary at Mt. Pleasant, of the third and fourth of June last. Among the proceedings is a resolution directing its Secret.

"Resolved, That Mr. Juhn Tyler, as the chief executive of a republic founded on the doctrine that all men are created equal, ought to demancipate his slaves."

Permit me to say, that this resolution was got up in no spin of eavil or fault finding. In the providence of God, you are placed at the break of the Burgard. His gorious example, in June June 1997, and the first of the Rubbington. His gorious example, in June 1997, and the states of the same to be more honored in all countries. It is one in that vast connectantion of evens, which pronounces with certainty the slaves shall be free.

It is assumedly hoped, in conformity to the will of God, as abundandly manifested by his various providences, from the time of few individuals, then obscuue, first attacked the slave trade, up to the present moment, that you will give the inflance of your high example in favor of a beneferent measurement, which your way greatly promone, but which it is in your power but intite to delay. When you review the progress of abolition, or, it, to recollect that in your own case there are no constitutional objectious. Virginia does not allow you to manumin on hersol, but weery free State an the Union will receive your freed men; and if they would not, the British Islands, their possessions in Canuda, the republic of Harty, and her would not the British Islands, their possessions in Canuda, the republic of Harty and the proceedings of the base of the support of the cause, of which more than for interview with the starry garged and harmonious, As sonce the cause of the cause For the Philanthropist.
THIRD PARTY-DIHO ABOLITIONISTS.

W.R. SMITH, See ry.

During the discussion of the business and seolutions presented by the committee, the nicotal business presented by the committee, the nicotal harmony and good feeling prevailed, and te manainity of sentiment which was evinced acceptance to the sentiment of the sentiment of

For the Phil thro, it. Spring ore, Warren co. O., 6th no. 26th 841.

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Da. Bartary.—Inglio "First Annual Report the Executive Committee of the Olio Ladies occurs for the education of free people of colory," published in the Phi inthropist, I observe stated that the "Stool in Springhora, was uglit by a colored man. There was a small

SLAVERY IN WISKONSAN.

The business Committee greened the following as the Liberty Tieder for this county, which, together with three-mobile and resolutions, was adopted, aten com, viz:

\*\*Phe Representatives\*\*—John Hansett, James Mirray, Ebenezer Chandler.

\*\*For Treasures\*\*—Daniel Bartholomew.

\*For Treasures\*\*—Daniel Bartholomew.

\*For Commissiones\*\*—Ira Wright.

\*For Commissiones\*\*—Ira Wright.

\*For Commissiones\*\*—Ira Wright.

\*For Commissiones\*\*—Ira Wright.

\*For Ithe a compittee of three be apointed to fill vacancies, should any occur.

\*William Smith, Thou, Hansell and Tionas wheak were appointed said committee.

\*For Smith Thou, Hansell and Tionas wheak were appointed said committee.

\*For Ithe America Smith Thou America Commissiones\*\*—Ira Wright.

\*For Martines\*\*—A commissiones\*\*—Ira Wright.

\*Walliam Smith.

\*For Martines\*\*—A commissiones\*\*—Ira Wright.

\*For Martines\*\*—A commissiones\*\*—Ira Wright

Yours against oppression E. G. Dyen

THE PHILANTHROPIST.

Wednesday Morning, July 21, 1811.

MATLERS FOR RIFLECTION.

The frequent collisions between Ohio and Kenntcky, that have lately grown out of the existence of slavery in the later, have drawn the following interesting remarks from a lighty intelligent gendemen.

It is of great consequence, that this whole manuater of slavery, as between Ohio and the slave taxes be understoof fully and in the same way, by both parties—and that, as early apossible. As long as they cunctain opinious directly at variate in regard to the rights of the slavery desired as such, out the cold, supposed the slavery when the supposed to the rights of the slavery desired as the slavery when the supposers of two such opposition in the result of the such opposition in the result of the such opposition in the result of the such opposition of the content o

ORDINANCE OF '87.

The discussion of this Ordinance is going on finely in the columns of the Gazette. The doctrine recently broached in relation to it, have smaller article from "Jay," defending the position, that hy the Ordinance slayes are reclaimable in the North-West, only when fugitives from the Original states. Then three articles follow in accessive numbers of the Gazette, contesting this position, and striving to prove that the cover the case of slaves excepting this position, and striving to prove that the extended by the federal constitution so as to cover the case of slaves excepting from any of the states. We shall wait for the term batton of the discussion, before we add my thing further. the stites. We spell wat I if the terry attion of the discussion, before we add any thing farther. Next week we shall repullish the communications in the Gazette, on both sides. It certainly is one of the most important questions conceiled with abvery, that can be discussed.

MISREPRESENTATION AGAIN.

MISIEPRESENTATION ACTIN.
A few weeks since, we corrected a positive misropresentation in the version given by the Free Press of the cause of renderion in our subscription list the last year. He represented our paper as having lost 1000 subscribers by its political course, when a least 600 of these, he was informed by the Treasurer and myself, had been struck off in accordance with our eash eystem, for their delinquency. He has not yet been just enough to correct his mis-statement. ment.

Instead of that, in the last number of his pa-

Instead of that, in the last number of his pa-per, we have another misrepresentation, just as glaring. Speaking of the Address of the National at Anti-slavery Convention, he says— "Our kind friends in Cincinnali are going to inuse 4, 000 copies of the same document; and the Ohie State to the Convention of the Convention bers may be opposed to the measure. Thus the Third Party which when A. Will those who along can arrest its places deserve its movements and act as men who love their convention.

THE LATE MIRROR IN KENTICKY.

A brief notice in the last paper informed our readers of the mireder of Couch and Maythe, and who attempted to kill Mr. Uterboch a citizen of Kentucky. This infortune to an, it is understand the state of the s

when the process proceeding against the outrage they turn of were about to perpetrate, uses a same of the process of the proce

murder, in its most atroeious form.

Again, it was Treason, being a bold, deliberate usurpation of the most sacred rights of gorernment—a tease rary rebellion against the legitimate suthorilis of the Stats.
Finally, it was an act of Bod Twith towards
Ohio. Maythe and Couch were citizens, if we
are correctly informed, of this commonwealth,
and we had a right to expect the towards accommands, they would have a significant of the subject to no other than just pone. Here-

certion of justice, and a regard to her own well, being to bring to conding punishment the least started being to bring to conding punishment the least started being to bring to conding punishment the least started being to the colly resource of a project started by the collection of the collection of a momenta stell thems such as a started by the collection of positions of the collection of a momenta stell thems such as a started by the collection of the collection of a momenta stell thems such as a started by the collection of the collection of the collection of a momenta stell thems such as a started by the collection of the collection of a momenta stell thems such as a started by the collection of the collection o

wir.

2. The classing of "Henry Clay with these states mean who, believing from an slave light purpersists and againsts, have chosen rather that the fee in a ling classes are should be sizes, then that the extended be sizes, then that the extended be sizes, then that the extended be sizes. Cleyeland comment of the comme

1. The distinguishment of the last Builty and the conference in the moder of template from an all the conference of the water of the water of the white the conference of the conference of the water of the w

dishe in the control of the control not realized a list of all notes discounted, and all bills of other with the area of the greatly that a serio of said notes, and of all bills of exchange, serior of said notes, and of all bills of exchange.

in the House same date, the McLood resolutive section is a considered in Chemical Mark the Loan Bull of Directors should public considered in Committee of the Wholes at a seat of Government, each obtain a public and an attack, and in the section any officer or branch of the public of the Mr. S. f. and be contract its issues with a large of the public of the Mr. S. f. and be contract its issues in a large of the mark the mark that th

with the drawers, endorsers and someplors. Lost, 22 yeas, 25 mys. An amendment, that any ten or more stockhold as should have the sign to vanish into the most sold before the sold before the

The second part, excluding mean-tenance entirely, was also adopted—S.
 23,0015,022.
 Heuse after debate on die McLeed an, the House revolved that from and two o'check on Monday, July 12th, debate Lean Bill should case, and it should be not of Committee, with such amendments sy then be agreed to. The Bill was then I in Gommittee of the Whole. Mr. Wice

ports system of tariff, distribution, and fanded dekt in any fit sparts.

In the Senate, on the 10th, the dank Bill was debated. It was further amended by the insertion of a clause prohibiting the Board of Directors as well as any officer from making a domain from the funds of the Boark. A motion to strike out the words, "with a capital of thirty millions," also one to strike out the clause and edging Congress to increase the espitual of the bank, were bast.

In the Honace, after debate on the McLeod resolution, the Loan Bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole, and discussed by Messra, McKay, Hunter, Ghiner, Van Boren, Weller,

Inflay, Hilling Schale on the 12th, after Mr. Smith at reported back the Land Bill, the Senate, passed to the discussion of the special order, the Bad. Bell. Mr. Wright moved to strike out the passed to the discussion of the special order, the bale 28-ad. Bal. M. W. Wight moved to strike out the and 200,000 shares to be subscribed for by the willing the strike of the strike

San c date, in the House, the bill was passed appropriating \$600,000 for the purchase of ordnec, ordnance stores, &c.

McLEOD.

Alexander McLeod before the Supreme Court of New York, on labeas corpus, at the July term, was remanded to take his trial in the ordinary form of law, the Court redsing to discharge him. It is rumored that Mr. Fox, the Bayish minister, has demanded his passports.

FROM OUR NORTHERN OHIO CORRES-PONDENT.
Cleveland, July 13th, 1841.
DEAR Sin:—I sent you a line informing you of the control o

c c s	States and Territories.	White po- pulation.	Pree culora	All other persons. [sdaves.]	Total.
n	Maine.	569.138	1,358	_	501,793
	Now H.	281,036	537	1	284,574
	Mass	729.030	8,668	1	737,699
	R. Island.	105,587	3,238	5	108.830
a	Conn.	301.858	8,105	17	309,948
ns.	Vermont.	201,218	730	-	291,948
nt	New Y.	2,378,590	50,027	4	2,429,921
T-	N. Jorsey	351,588	21,044	674	373,308
ld	Pennsyl,	1,676,115	47,854	6.1	1,724,033
10	Delaware,	58.561	16,919	2,605	78.095
10	Maryland	317.717	62,020	89,495	469,232
ŝ-	Virginia.	710,968	49,812	448,987	1,239,797
d,	N. Caro.	ø481.870	22,732	215,817	753,419
11+	South C.	259,081	8,276	327,038	594,398
il	Georgia.	407,695	2,753	280,844	691,392
ve	Alabama,	335,185	2,039	253,532	590.756
le	Miss.	179,074	1,366	195,211	375,651
k-	Louisiana	153,283	24,368	165,219	314,570
	Tenn.	640,627	5 524	183,050	829 510
10	Kentucky	597,542	7,309	182,072	776,923
ıΩ	Ohio,	1,502,122	17,342	3	1,510,467
n	Indiana,	678,698	7,165	3	695,866
16	Illinois,	472,354	3,598	331	476,183
ht	Missouri,	323,888	1,574	58,240	383,702
in	Arkunsus,	77,174	465	19,935	97.574
le	Michigan,	211,560	707		212,267
aa	F. Terr.	27,728	820	25,559	54,107
T	Wis, ilo	30,566	178	8	30,752
D.	lowa do	42.864	153	18	43,035
nt.	Dis. of C.	30,657	4,36t	4,694	43,719
en					17,051,180
p-	Lafayette P	arish, Louisi	ana, not i	included	7,832
	I III (tile and	110			1,000

in the aflovo
Estimated population of Carter county,
Kentucky, not included,
Segmen in the service of the United States
June 1,1840, 6,100

From the Genius of Liberty.
PRESBYTERY OF PEORIA. directions of Presbytery, I forward for publical Genius of Liberty, the following minute of t ddings of Presbytery at its meeting in October la ROMULUS BARNES, Stated Clerk.

( Corrected W ekily J	or the Philaphiropist.
	July 17th, 1841.
WHOLESALE PRICES,	WHOLESALE PRICES.
Ashes-	Plaster—
Pearl, 1b. 4 50	White per ton 10 00
Pot, 400 450	Grev. 8 50
Saleratus, 6 00	Salt-
Coffee—	Old per bbl. 1 50
Rio, 121 13	New 1 621
Java, 14 16	Provisions,
Fish—	Beef, per bbl.
Salmon, bhl., 24 00	Pork, Mess 10
Mack. No. 1 bhl. 19	Prime, 7
No. 2, 17	One Hog, 8
Shad Mass, 26	Bacon, Hog round, 4
White Fish, bbl. 8 00	Hams, 6
Lake Trout, 5 00 6 00	Shonlders, 4
Codfish, 3 50 4 00	
Grains-	Cheese New Milk 5 7
Wheat, bush. 100 a 106	Soap— Brown, per Ib. 6
Corn, 40 Oats 25 31	
	Candles-
	Sperm, 50
	Cassia per lh. 25
Lime, per hush 30 Molasses—	Nutmeg, 1 25 150
N. O. per gal. 37 44	
	Pepper, 10
Oils→ Sperm, gal. 1 12 1 4:	
Whale refined,62 1 (	
Tanner's bbl. 15 15	City manufacture, 6 7
Linsced, gal. 75 8	
Feathers, live 37 4	
Sugar—	Imperial, per lb. 62 1 00
N. Orleans, 8	
Hav. White, 12 1	Young Hyson, 50 80
Brown, 9 1	
Loaf, 15 1	
Lump, 12 1	4 Manufactured, 12 22
Fruit-	Cavendish, 30 414
Rasins, per box, 2 50	Smok. lb. p. per doz. 1 00
Bloom, 2 00	1 do 50
G. Walnuts, lb. 10	Fine Cut, 25
Trittorie 13	Flour, ver hbl. 5 5 95
D. Apples, bush. 63 7	5 Corn meal, per bush, 44 50
Dried P bush, 1 50 2 0	0

POLITICALA. S. CONVENTION.

The anti-slavery men, in the Scnitorial district, com-posing Fayette, Highland and Adams, will hold a con-tention, at Hillsborough, July 22nd, to take into consideration the duty of abolitionists at the approaching elec-

H. C. STEWART, Sec

NOTICE—SILK—NILK.

We are now pre-set les inform our friends that we still confuse to supply this City, with Mik on the six thy principle, omitting the Sabbath, and have made permanent arrangements to continue it. All persons willing to sustain us, art requested to seal their names and reside see to the Office of the Philantiropist.

C. M. MERRELL.

N. H. MERRELL.

Cleveland	Bank Note Table.
(Prepar d for the	Philanth op'. t, July 15.)
H. F. BRAYTON	EXCHANGE BROKER.
Onto.	N W TORE.
tm nt of St C.	Par Safety Fund. 6 & 7 pm
illicothe,	par security Banks.
ncinnati.	par

West Unim.

West Unim.

Washington, Company of the Messach of the

wholesare frices.

Molesses—

N. O., gall. 30
Sugat-house, 35
Mustard, 1), 37
Nails, cut, 3d, 8
4d, 6t, 8d, 6t, 8d, 5t, 10
nd 20d, 5t, 10
nd 20d, 5t, 10
Winstan, 137
140
Sum. " 125
130
Linseed " 128 Asies—
Pearl, lb.
Pot, " 5
Almonds, s. s. 15
Alum, lb. 6
Beeawax, lb. 25
Beans, bush,
Brimatone, r. lb. 6
Crackers, " 5
Candles—

Sum. " 125 130 Linseed " 106 Tan,br.bl. 2000 25 00 white, " 15 00 18 00

white, "Paper—
Wrmp'ng, r, 1 25
No, 1, cap, "3 25
No, 2, " " 2 75
Pepper, Ih. 12
Pimen'o, " 8

| 10.4 00 please | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5

1b: bb1 50 00 61 121 10

3 50 3 75 4 50 4 75 e, lb. 12 ½ " 12 ½ " 16 20 Common th. 1 25 1 50 Melce, " on C ish, " 10 00 20 00 18, " cask 6 keg10 sville, bu, 30

t, bush. 62 75 " 20 " 20 Island, " 4045, tre, cr., lb. 9 10 hag, 1 75 2 00 No. 5 2, lb. 6 6 No. 2, " 5.5 1-2 43 Shot

Independence Day. AIR-Auld Long Sync PART I.

I.

The bells are ringing merrily,
The cannon londly rost,
And thunder shouts for liberty
Are heard from share to shore;
And conniless banners to the breeze
Their stars and stripes' display:—
What call for sights and sounds like
Tis Independence day?

II.

II.

Onr fathers' spurmed the British yoke,
Determined to be free;
And full of might they rose and broke
The chain of tyranny!
O! long thay toiled with zeal nnfeigned,
And kept their foce at bay,
Till by their valorons deeds they gaine. III.

They fought not for themselves alone,
But for the rights of all,
Of every caste, complexion, zone,
On this terrestial ball,
To God they made that high appeal,
In hope, not in dismay;
For wall they trusted he would seel
Their Independence day! IV.

Their creed how just—their creed how g
"All men are equal born !"
Let those who cannot moderstand
This trath, be laughed to scorn!
Cheera for the land in which we live,
The free, the fair, the gay!
And hearty thunks to Heaven we'll give,
For Independence day!

PART II.

I.
O God, what mockery is this!
Onr land, how lost to shame!
Well may Europe jeer and hiss
At mention of her name!
For, while ahe hoasts of liberty.
'Neath SLAVERY'S iron away
Three millions of her people live,
On Independence day!

II.
She may not, must not thus erfolic

II.

She may not, must not, thus rejoice,
Nor of her triumphs tell,
Hushed be the eannon's thundering vo
And mmffled every bell!
Dissolved in fears, prone in the dust
For mercy let his pray,
That jadgmants on her may not harst
On Independence day. III.

Lol where her starry hanner waves,
In many a graceful fold—
There toil, and groan, and bleed her slav
And men, like brutes, are sold,
Hei hands are red with crimson stains, And bloody is her sway; She wields the lash, sho forges chains On Independence day!

IV. IV.

Friends of your country—of your race—
Of freedom—and of God,
Combine oppression to effice,
And break the yrams' rod:
All traces of injuntice sweep
By moral power away,
Then a glorious jubilee we'll keep
On INDEPENDENCE day!
Wisk, Licer Garstie ov.

From the New Yorker.

Summer Marulug in the Country.

NY W. NORLEIGH.

How sweetly on the hill-side sleeps
The soulight with its quickening arys;
The verdant trees that crown the akeps
Glow in its quivering blaze,
Withe all the air that round us floats
With subtile wing, hreather only lifeAnd ringing with a thousand notes,
The woods with songs are rife.

When the condition of the country is the condition of the country is the country in the country is the country in the country in the country is the country in the country in the country in the country is the country in the country in the country in the country is the country in the country in the country in the country is the country in the c

The woods with songs are risa. Why, this is nature's holiday!
She puts her gayest manile on—
And, sparkling o'er thist pebbly way,
With gladder shouts the brooklets run;
The birds and breezes seem to give
A sweeter cadence to their song—
A brighter life his insects live
That flost in light along.

The cattle on a thousand hills,
The decey flocks that dot the vals,
All joy sliks in life, that fills
The sir, and herathes in avery gale!
And who that has a heart and eye,
To feel the hiss and drink it in,
glut pants for scenes like these to fly
The city's amoke and din—

A sweet companionship to hold
With Natura in her forest-bowers,
And learn the gentle lessons tool
By singing birds and opening flowers
Nor do they e'er who love her fore—
Though books have power to atir my
Yet nature's writed page can more
Of rapturous joy impart!

No selfah joy—if Duty calls,
No teullenly I turn from these—
Though dest the dush of waterfalls
The wind's low voice among the irres,
Birds, flowers, and flocks—for God hath ta
—O keep, my heart! the lesson still—
His sool, slone, with blin is frouth,
Who heeds the Father's will!

the plants stekened and died. At first, I thought it was the plaster that killed them, but finding that my neighbor's died in the same way, without plaster, I, it some measure, changed in out plaster, I, it some measure, changed in out plaster, I, it some measure, changed in the plaster is of such plaster, I is some measure, changed in the plaster is of such plaster is of such present season. While two first or such plaster is of such with them, and I immediately went over to my garden, and I immediately went over the my garden in the such that the state of the such that the sum of the sum of

Franklin, June 27, 1841.

Salavire to be used without effect.

In LIXUS GRISWOLD.

Framkin, Jane 27, 1841.

Misses, Graven & Trexssen—Heving of the communication of this poverall enasish, the right of the temperature of the Residue of Hard and the property of the communication of this poverall enasish, the right of the temperature of the Residue of Hard and the property of the communication of this poverall enasish, and the Live of the Residue of t

The wind's low vice among the rees,
Birds, forcers, and flocks—for God bath unght
—O keep, my heart! the lesson still—
His soal, slone, with this is frught,
Who beeds the Father's will!

AGRICULTURAL.

From the Wintern Restrice Calinet.

Who beeds the Father's will are paids to in the strong his soal. Not a speculative polymer truth, but an all will be the same time flow of truth, but and store of truth, but and life to the nation. In defence of the singular and Maching love of truth personal in the same time flow of truth personal the world, for he felt under the combined influence of the world, for he felt under the combined influence of the world, for he felt used to world as in the proper timight find way to that, I send to world the same time flow of the world in the strong hot of the mighty flow of an infallitie termedy.

1st. when they can be obtained, lay one or two fresh water claims (or perhaps others will appear the same purpose) to each bill, and so long as the second of the member of the control of the mighty flow of the sublines settliness of the post time flow of the sublines and about the fill, when we, so that it will adhere, and the bugs will immendiately leave the premises. Some three of four years 250, I applied the latter remedy, and

indip riests admitted that the creed of the Reformation of the Reformation of the mass was proper, in the control of the second of the Reformation of the mass was proper, in the control of the second of the secon

SPRING FASHIONS

PREMIUM FURNITURE.

or hand this 27th day of June, 1840. JOHN P. FOOTE, Pres't

CINCINNATI ENGLISH AND FRENCH EMY FOR YOUNG LADIES.

For Boarding and Thitton, \$250,00 Per Annum, a Tuttion only, \$50,00 Per Annum, payable half-yearly. Greek, Latin, Italian Gorman, Drawing, Painting &c. on the usual terms.

GREAT ARRIVAL!-18 bushels, or 75,000

## COUGH LOZENCES

rences also, to S. B. Andrews, Judge J. J., Spenjomin Cromble, Dr. Coleman, G. G. Deaho many thousands who have here cured by the Prepared by A. SHERMAN, M. D. 108 Nasau at. New York. received by W. H. Hartison, & co. Druggio of Fourth and Main street Clincinnai; and I flux states of the states

Price only 25 cents per box. On

# WORM LOZENGES

Sherman's Worm Lozenge greatest discovery ever made, for worms, that so frequent

nsend's little girl, nine years old, ble, by two physicians. She was was so miserable, that the death relief. Three doses of Sher-entirely cured her.

Prepared by A. Sherman, M. D.

Or Price only 25 cts, per box.